with his vessel in Plover Bay from design or previous purpose, but aver that he remained in the Bay later than vessels usually remain, for the purpose of getting oil, and with the assent of all the libellants except John Diaz, and that the vessel became shut in through stress of weather, and the sudden freezing up of the Bay. They aver, also, that John Diaz has been paid in full for all claims he has upon the vessel. The answer is, in other particulars, the same in substance as that in the

case of Makaula et als vs. the brig " Wailus." For the sake of convenience, and by the consent of counsel, the testimony taken in the former case so far as it is applicable, was read in this cause also, and I shall not refer to it at length.

The decision of the court in this cause is in favor of the libellants, and the extent to which, in my opinion, they are severally entitled to recover,

will be stated farther on. It appears that on the 29th of October last, some time after the return of the " Wailua to this port, and after the libellants and most of the crew had refused to settle with the owners for their wages. taking the oil on board at the quantity estimated by the latter, the last named libellant, John Diaz, did accept from the agents the sum of \$47 59, the balance which the agents admitted to be due him for wages, and gave a receipt in full, stating that he had "no further claim against the said vessel." It was contended by counsel that this receipt should not be held binding upon Diaz, as it was proven that a greater sum was in fact due to him. I am aware that courts of Admiralty generally are slow to regard a receipt in full of all demands, given by a seaman, as any bar to an action for wages, however formally such receipt may be drawn, or attested, holding it open to explanation or contradiction by oral testimony. But I think the degree of weight to be attached to such a receipt, most always depend upon the circumstances under which it is given. In this instance it appears that no undue advantage was taken of Diaz, who is an intelligent man, for he had disputed and refused to accept the settlement offered to him, and with a fair opportunity to have satisfied himself in regard to the matter, he finally accepted the amount tendered to him in full of his wages. (See Thompson vs. Faussat, Peters' C. C. R., 182). Under these circumstances, I must consider his receipt conclusive as to his wages; but as it does not appear that the receipt was expressly understood by either party to embrace any claim that Diaz might be able to establish for his loss of time, by detention in Plover Bay, I cannot regard it as binding upon him in respect of that.

The term for which the libellants shipped, must be considered to have terminated on the 29th of November, 1859, at which date the accounts between the vessel and the libellants, Roys, Boyer and Bernton should be closed, and a balance struck, allowing interest on the advances they may have received up to that date. If any balance shall be found due to either of those libellants, it should be placed to his credit; but if anything be found due from either of them at that date, he should not be charged with it, because the advances made to them previous to that time, are applicable only to signed articles.

None of the libellants should be charged in account with any clothing, or other necessaries, furnished to them, from the 20th of November, 1859, to the 10th of July, 1860, at which date the accounts of Roys, Boyer and Bernton will be opened for the second season.

I have no doubt, on the evidence, that the libellants, Boyer and Bernton, together with the chief mate, who was lost, and Mr. Williams, the third mate, in the consultation which took place between the master and officers, in accordance with what was anciently a custom of the sea, concurred with the former in running the risk of remaining in Plover Bay, so late as to endanger their being able to leave it for the winter, and which resulted in the vessel's being frozen in. Therefore I do not consider Boyer and Bernton equitably entitled to recover for the loss of time which ensued. But this will not apply to Roys, who, it appears, did not concur in that arrangement.

The libellants disputed the nett value of the proceeds of trading as stated in the claimants' answer. But it was contended on behalf of the claimants, that the libellants agreed at the time of gives you no satisfaction-is rather unpleasant shipment, to abide by the value of the articles de- than not-then, depend upon it, the fault lies with rived from trading, as it should be estimated by the agents of the vessel in Honolulu. The testimony adduced on this point is conflicting; but it stop to enquire or argue who threw the first stone appears that the agents were in the habit of making the agreement which they say was made in this instance, with officers shipped for service on their other vessels; and I think the balance of evidence is in their favor. I do not consider such knee to forgive, as you hope to be forgiven, and if an agreement, as was contended by counsel for the libellants, when made by men of their intelligence and capacity to guard their rights, as being in itself so unreasonable that the court would be justified in disregarding it; for I can conceive it the needy. Give as prudence and your means diquite consistent with probability, that the libellants should have agreed to accept the valuation of the agents, a mercantile house of high standing.

for their services during the second whaling season, and as the vessel during that season was able to man but two boats, the libellants, Roys, Boyer and Bernton, as in the case of the seamen, Makaula and others, are entitled to be paid for that season, such an amount as shall appear reasonable to the Court, as a quantum meruit,

The quantity of oil obtained is 593 barrels which will be divided in the proportions indicated by the claimants' answer, thus: 350 barrels for the first season, and 243 barrels for the second season. The quantity of bone procured by whaling is 7,029 pounds, which will be divided, thus: 4,148 We always scrape our feet outside of the door, let pounds for the first season and 2,881 pounds for the second season. The nett value of the proceeds of trading, as stated in the answer, is

The libellants agreed to be paid off at the "United States Consular rates" for oil and bone, and l shall hold those rates, as proven for the season of 1860, applicable to the settlement of the accounts of the three libellants, who have not yet received their wages, for the whole voyage. No charge can be allowed against the libellants, for not remaining by the vessel a certain number of days after her arrival in the home port, in the absence of any express contract, or usage, to support such

a charge. I consider the several libellants entitled to recover as follows, viz: W. H. Roys, one twentyfifth share of oil and bone, as per agreement, for the first season; for the second season, during which he acted as chief mate, one twenty-fifth share with fifty per cent. added, as a "quantum meruit;" and in consideration of his loss of time, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars : William Bover, one fiftieth share of oil and bone, as per agreement, for the first season, and for the second season, one fiftieth share with forty per cent. added, as a " quantum meruit:" H. Bernton, one thirty-fifth share of oil and bone, as per agreement, for the first season; and for the second season, one thirty-fifth share with forty per cent. added, as a " quantum meruit :" John Diaz, the sum of one hundred dollars, in consideration of his loss of time. Roys, Boyer and Bernton will also receive, respectively, one twenty-fifth, one fiftieth, and one thirtyfifth share of the nett value of the proceeds of the

An order of reference will be made, authorizing J. W. Austin, Esq., to compute the amount due to each, allowing all proper deductions, and upon the this petition of the ladies was referred, have given coming in and approval of his report, a decree will

Mr. Harris for the Libellants. Mr. J. W. Austin and Mr. Montgomery for Claimants.

Honolgiu, December 12, 1860.

A LARGE ISLAND RISING FROM THE SEA.—The Captain of the Chillian brig, Tubal Cain, arrived in Arica, has made an attidavit that, during his voyage from the port of Valparaiso to Arica, in lat. 31 40 S., lon. 73 25 W., he found himself alongside of an island extending N. and S. about fifteen miles, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet high ; that the island appeared to have been recently thrown up, and was of a whitish appearance; he furthermore stated that the water all about was very much discolored. They sighted the island early in the morning, and were in sight of it until night.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

The Closing Year. Ere we again address our readers, the year 1860 will be closed and passed over to the great lumber room of time, to have its work assorted and its character affixed. Ere another week has elapsed, the 1860th page of the 3d volume of the history of the Human race will be written out, and a clean leaf opened for the next year's deeds. But " between the cup and the lip there is many a slip. says the old proverb, and while we yet stand balancing ourselves on that imaginary line which divides the past from the present, and still uncertain whether the closing year may not yet close over our own graves, ere its sands be run out, let us humbly sit down on this Saturday night, the last in the year, and overhaul our log and under-run our cable, as seamen would say, to ascertain what course we have made good during the past year, and if our ground-tackling is clear to ride out the storms and not be fouled by the calms of another year.

Have we thankfully received the blessings and patiently submitted to the losses with which Providence chequered our lot in the past! When success crowned our every enterprise and our spirits rose with our fortunes, did our eyes look reverently upward, as well as exultingly forward; did we do what even the ancient heathens never omitted-offer our libation to the manes and dii minores ere we drank ourselves? When the sun in the sky and the sun in the heart grew obscured by reverses, by losses, by deaths, did we school ourselves by the lesson to patience, gentleness and love? Did we acknowledge that the hand which took was the hand that gave, and could amply give again if His wisdom directed! Have we succored the distressed; have we relieved the needy; have we ever de scended from the high thrones of our own imagined opulence and greatness to dry the tear, to smooth the brow, to pour oil in the wounds and balm is the hearts of the miserable and the afflicted ! Have we ever spoken words of comfort and hope to those to whom such words would have been more precious than gold, than dew in the desert, than aught that earth could give! Have we never added stone to burden in our dealings with others; have we never sent the arrows of God's vengeance deeper in the quivering flesh; have we ever stepped be the term for which they tween the sin and its victims; in short, have we ever done to others as we would have them do to

We are not your confessor, nor are you ours

but we can each one ask ourselves these questions,

quite confidentially and without offence; for it is both proper and necessary that they should be asked, and just as desirable that they should be answered satisfactorily. If there is no mistake in this dead reckoning" of the soul-and you let Him who directs the course of the planets and the mechanism of the universe, make due allowance for the "leeway" of human frailties and the "variation" of intelligence-you may safely venture within the opening portals of the new year, for it is truly wonderful to those who have tried it how much confidence is derived from even a tolerably clear conscience. If, on the other hand, this kind of family council between your soul and yourself, you in some manner. Take our advice, and never in life's conflict, but give your hand to your enemy at once, and ask his pardon for those that you have thrown. You were daily taught at your mother's you were not so taught, we pity you and give you the benefit of the warning now. Set yourself right with the widow and the orphan, the distressed and rect you, quietly and unseen as the dews of heaven, and make no noise over it; only hens cluck when As no express contract existed with the libellants, they find a corn. Look down upon no one, for even the most abject outcasts of humanity run their pedigrees as far back as you. Clear the scowl from your face, the hauteur from your soul, the prudery from your mind, when you look on the strayed and the fallen, and remember that even in the darkest heart some kindling wood is always left, while life remains, which the grace of God may take hold of, and your kindness nurse into flame. Do this, and close the year well, at least. us do it also outside of the New Year, and next Saturday, if we live, we will all shake hands in the mysterious vestibule of 1861.

In another part of to-day's paper will be read a correspondence between certain ladies of Honolulu, thirty-four in number, and the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital on the subject of admitting the registered prostitutes to treatment in that institution when sick and requiring different attendance than what could be given them at the dispensary, or the funds appropriated for that purpose would afford. Among the reasons given why they should not be admitted was this, that the reputation of so respectable an institution as the Queen's Hospital would suffer by the admission, within the same walls, of the deserving unfortunate, and those whom every virtuous person repudiated from his or her family, and on whom Government, by its late law in their respect, was endeavoring to affix " infamy's mark." Another reason was that the infamy of their calling, and their degradation as a class, would be lost sight of if they were admitted to so respectable an institution and so "comfortable quarters." And another reason was, that they ought to have been provided for in a separate establishment, bearing a separate name and under

a different management. Although the Committee of the Trustees, to whom them a most gentlemanly, mild and, we hope, conthey have reported, offer a few remarks on this delicate subject.

The objections raised by the ladies of Honolulu is neither a new nor original manifestation of the prevalence of the ideas in regard to prostitution which they embody. Three hundred years ago the same objections were made and nearly the same arguments held by the good people of Paris, " administrators of public hospitals and others, who would have thought their institutions dishonored by the admission of syphilitic patients, and would have thought themselves dishonored if they had motives to excuse.

given any attention to mitigate the hard lot of those unfortunates; and even at this very day in many of the French provinces such patients, of either sex, are refused admission and treatment." And we find in Parent-Duchatelet's great work from which we have just quoted, that as late as 1818-22 a long and animated altercation took place between the public hospital authorities and the police department in regard to this very subject, the former insisting upon the removal of sick prostitutes from their premises to the dispensaries of the prisons, alleging the many inconveniences which the admission of those women occasioned and the bad repute which the general hospitals would incur by receiving them. As the replies of the administration of the police are singularly in unison with that of the Committee of the Queen's Hospital to the lady remonstrants of Honolulu, will translate Duchatelet's synopsis thereof. says "that the obligation to treat the sick, who have not the means to be cured at home, is the very essence of hospital institution; and that in this respect nothing could surpass the absolute distress of the prostitutes. That it is not the duty of these hospitals to investigate the nature of the disease and the culpability of the person who claims their assistance. That they should only observe a sick person in want of the necessary means of a cure. That, so far as regards the prostitutes, the duties of the Prefect of Police are limited to sending those who cause public scandal to a prison,

and those who are dangerous to the public health to a hospital. That it formed no part of the management of a prison to receive and treat the indigent sick. That it would be against every rule of a good management to place two establishments, so different as a hospital and a prison, under the same roof and subject them to the same regime. that it would assimilate a disease, independent of the person, springing from the exercise of an occupation and contracted involuntarily, to infrac tions of rules and most culpable behavior, meriting the severest punishment. That it is in the interest of morality and of the public health that the prostitutes should fear the prison, the only means of punishing them, and should enter a hospital without repugnance, and even willingly, if possible. That evidently a contrary result would be obtained by confounding the two establishments. That it should not be lost sight of that, when the sick are sent to and gratuitously treated in a hospital on account of their indigence and, what is more imperative, the contagious nature of their disease, the place where they are enclosed ought to preserve the character of a hospital and never himself upon our flesh to-day may wipe his mouth upon be susceptible of being ranked as a prison. That diseased prostitutes are not sent or retained in a hospital for any crime, nor yet for contravening that you are only making provision for yourself. any of the rules affecting themselves, but only and solely to be there treated. That they are by no means prisoners, but simply wards until cured, as is the practice in other hospitals with regard to

We learn further that it was only in 1835 that the city government of Paris found the means to institute a separate hospital for diseased prostitutes, by which compromise the general hospitals were relieved of that class of patients, and they themselves received a more humane treatment and more just than if sent to the prisons.

diseases less fatal to society than this now under

In this good city, like everywhere else, when people can't do what they wish, they must perforce be content to do what they can. And as the Government had not the means, and the small sum voted by the Legislature was notoriously insufficient, to erect another hospital expressly for sick Magdalens-and as moreover the good people of Honolulu, including many, if not most, of the petitioners, had never practically evinced any disposition to acknowledge these lost women as sisters in humanity if under no other name, nor offered either assistance or countenance " to mitigate the evils and diseases" by which these were consumed and consuming others-therefore it was but natural and just that the only hospital in the place should take charge of those whom the good people would have left to die by the wayside, in their sins and in their sores, and that it should continue to care for them in the best manner possible, until the means can be provided to institute a separate establishment in their behalf. And for the resolution which the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital arrived at in this respect, and unanimously adopted in their reply to the petitioners, they have deserved the respectful consideration of all sensible people, and the gratitude of this nation, for whose benefit principally both the hospital was instituted and the law of the 24th of August enacted.

We can well understand and do all honor to the high and pure minded whose every sense of virtue, instinctively almost, shrinks from contact and association, whether voluntary or forced, with those fallen spirits whose whole life and avowed occupation are a continued infraction of the laws of morality and the foulest blot on womanhood; but with this tribute to the purity of their motives we cannot understand how they could have been so grossly ignorant of the very nature and purpose of the institution whose reputation lay them so much at heart; of the people from among whom the greatest number of its patients would be drawn; of the imperative necessity of the case under consideration and the dictates of humanity which in a choice of evils would certainly never hesitate about treating a Magdalen too well or in " too comfortable quarters," rather than to let her perish in her own misery and cause the ruin of others, and, finally, ignorant of the dispositions and measures which the Trustees were taking to reconcile their duties as administrators of a public hospital, that knows no distinction of persons in the dispensation of its benefits, with the claims of morality and the sense of common propriety. For the wrong which the manifestation of this ignorance has done to themselves we are sorry on their account; for the temporary distraction of that unity of purpose accord of means which is so necessary to the success of every enterprise we forgive them; but the harm done to the poor and the miserable objects of their memorial, on whom the world's hand and God's wrath lie already heavy enough-the doubt engendered, the fear sprung up, the hope crushed out, that to them at least the cry from guilty lips comes up in vain, and that, unless upon their own terms, they would not lift a hand to save the wretched outcast from perdition-this it will take

Local News.

CHRISTMAS has come and Christmas has gone, and we are glad to know that, notwithstanding the wet weather and the influenza, it sent its sunshine to many heart, and gathered up many a social thread that therwise would have blown about unheeded. Whatever the cause, the fact soon became apparent that this year Christmas had awakened better feelings and a greater interest than any previous year that we remember. The shipping affoat in the harbor and the flagstaffs ashore dressed in their gayest bunting. People put on Sunday clothes and in a majority of cases ceased from labor, and the "Merry Christmas" which so many lips invoked was not all a humbug, but came warm and sincere, as if the speaker meant it. The housing of the new fire engine of " Mechanic Co. No. 2" and the trial of its quality were the great feature the day. The engine, from Mr. Hunneman's works, Boston, did all that was expected of her, and with such men to test her powers as the three companies which constitute the Fire Department in Honolulu she did perform wonders. After the trial a free lunch was given at the Engine House of No. 2, and in the afternoon people enjoyed themselves generally.

-OAHU CEMETERY ASSOCIATION. Does the Honolulu Community know that there is such an association? Yes; but it is only by hearsay, as they have heard of Sims' Hole and the "flying people." Do they ever contribute to its efficiency and take an interest in its maintenance? No. They expect grave yards to grow up of themselves, and they have read in the Bible to "let the dead bury the dead;" and they never interfere with other people's business. Do they ever expect to die themselves? No; not here at least, Do they ever have relatives who die and are buried here ? Yes; but these are exceptional cases, to live being the rule and to die the exception. Who buries the stranger and the indigent? The charitable societies and Parson Damon. How then is the Cemetery kept in order, the graves protected, and the Association enabled to perform what everybody seems to expect from them?

We have heard such questions asked and such banering answers given for the last twelvemonth. We have time and again endeavored to rouse the community to a sense of its duty in this respect. It must be discouraging to those who have tried through good and evil report to put the best face on the matter, it is disgraceful to us as a community that we should let a few mong us spend their time, do the work, bear the burden and share the blame, in which it is our duty to see them scathless and to hold them blameless.

It is true that while living we, to a certain extent, choose our company, and pick our locality : but the richest and the wisest knows not when he shall die nor where he will be buried. The worm that has gorged your cranium to-morrow. When, therefore, you are making decent provision for others, it is quite possible

How the want of means, from which the Cemetery iation is now paralyzed, may be remedied, you are quite competent to settle yourselves, and should the Trustees of the Cemetery call another public meeting, we shall, though reluctantly, feel it a part of our public duty to report and comment upon the absentees.

- CHURCH-GOERS, ATTENTION! "The annual sale of slips and sittings " in the Fort Street Church comes off at the Church on Monday evening next, at 71 o'clock. So the community is informed by the Board of Trustees. What would our ancestors have said about building churches on speculation; and what would the primitive Christians have thought about it, whom it is so fashionable now-a-days to invoke as orthodox patterns? Sell the right to the high seats in the synagogue, and in the eyes of the profane-before whom we are enjoined to let our light shine-making money the criterion of godliness! We believe the Fort Street Church is the only one in this city that makes merchandise of its accommodations. Were the pews (" slips and sittings") only sold to actual members of that church, we might have looked upon it as an internal arrangement, which needs not necessarily have concerned the public; but when a public vendue is publicly advertised, and by virtue of his money alone the rich profane, who seldom or never attends, is permitted to buy up choice seats, and thereby crowd the poor but constant attendant into places where light, hearing and air are defective, we have the right, and we feel it a duty to comment on the transaction, as giving the scoffer and the infidel additional cause for scandal, and morally tearing down with one hand whatever may be built up with the other. In heaven, as in a mill, "first come is first served," and such, in our opinion, should be the rule also in every church that pretends to imitate the order and beauty

-THE ELEPHANT and the circus have continued throughout the week to draw crowds of eager and delighted spectators. Last Saturday afternoon there was a special performance for the accommodation of families and children, and never have we witnessed a pleasanter sight than that sea of animated little faces. The Punahou school, Mr. Ingraham's school, Mr. Brewster's school and some two hundred other children came to see the elephant and stayed to see the show and the giant, and a happier audience never graced a performance. Messrs. Peoples and Franklin certainly sustain their high reputation as matchless riders and fearless acrobats. The giant, Mr. Goshen, is another curiosity whom few people have failed to shake hands with. Mr. and Mrs. Long continue to be favorite performers, and the whole establishment, under the able management of Mr. Wilson, the proprietor, has been a very great acquisition to the amusements of the holidays. The company has chartered the Danish ship Triton to go to Valparaiso in about a week or ten days more.

This afternoon there will be another day performance o commence at half-past two o'clock.

- A MAMMOTH BULLOCK. One of the finest animals ver slaughtered on these Islands, was killed this week by Messrs. Cornwell & Vida, and served to their customers for Christmas. This noble beast was brought from Kawaihae by the steamer Kilmea, and weighed so we are informed, 1,250 lbs. If he is a sample of the herd from which Messrs. Cornwell & Co. replenish their stalls, we are not at a loss to divine the reason that their shop appears so full of customers of a morning as we trudge to our matutinal labors.

- BURGLARY. The Merchants' Exchange Hotel was feloniously entered on Thursday night last, and \$75 abstracted from the desk. As yet no clue to the thief.

- THE MAIL for the East left by the schooner Alert on Wednesday last, and another mail will leave with the Yankee on Monday next. From the East the next mail is expected by the Comet in from six to ten days.

- AT THE Annual meeting of the R. H. Agricultural Society, on the 26th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

J. Montgomery, Esq., President; Prince Kameha-meha, Hon, R. Moffitt, T. Metcalf, W. C. Shipman, J. Makee, R. W. Wood, Vice Presidents; J. W. Austin, Treasurer ; Dr. W. Hillebrand, Cor. Secretary ; J. Fulmore than barren protests to repair, than purest ard, D. Montgomery, A. B. Bates and J. H. Wood, motives to excuse. ler, Rec. Secretary ; Dr. Guillou, Messrs. J. E. Barn-

- ALMANACS FOR 1861. Our neighbor of the Commercial has issued a very handsome Counting-House Almanac and Register, which will be obtained at his counter at prices ranging from 50 to 25 cents.

- 13" A communication, signed " Many Shipmasters and Merchants," has been received, but is held over

The Trustees of the Queen's Hospital and th

Our readers probably remember that some time during the month of November last, the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital, having accepted the propositions made to them by the Minister of the Interior, for the reception and treatment of such sick females as came within the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of 24th August last, a petition was handed in to the Trustees signed by thirty-four ladies of Honolulu, (see accompanying document No. 1) and requesting them to re consider their resolution by which they accepted the propositions of the Government. The petition was referred to a special Committee of the Trustees to report upon and reply to, the Committee consisting of Messrs, A. B. Bates, S. N. Castle, H. Hackfeld, C. R. Bishop and Wm. Webster.

The Committee requested the Lady petitioners to favor them with the reasons, more in detail, which had led them to adopt the course they had taken in this matter, and received the subjoined reply, marked No. 2, whereupon the Committee, through its Chairman, Mr. Bates, prepared the report to the Trustees and the reply to the Ladies, which we print below, marked Nos. 3x4, and which were unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees at their regular quarterly meeting on Friday, December 21:

[No. 1.]
"We, the undersigned Ladies of Honolulu, being interested in the character and prosperity of the Queen's Hospital, and considering it very desirable that this small community should labor unitedly and corduits in the work of building up this benevolent unitedly and cordially in the work of building up his benevoest institution, would respectfully petition the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital to re-consider their resolution to accept of those patients of bad character, whose expenses are already provided for by Government. Your petitioners feel assured that the reversal of the decision in that resolution would not be injurious the cause of humanity, while it would remove an obstacle i the minds of many who are really desirous to participate in this work of benevolence." (Signed by 34 ladies of Honolulu.)

[No. 2.]
To the Committee upon the Memorial of certain Ladies of Honolulu to the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital:
If any apology is needed for the course pursued by the ladies
who memorialized your committee, it is found in a deadly evil

which exists in our community, the devastating effects of which have filled many homes with pollution and sorrow. Those who have loved this nation and labored for its good, have earnestly endeavored to check the progress of this evil; but all the motives presented by moral teachers and by the legisla-tion of former years have been insufficient to rid the community of this vice, or materially arrest it in its course.

of this vice, or materially arrest it in its course.

During the past year a law has been enacted the main intention of which was, as we have been informed, to place upon vice infamy's mark, and thus to make its votaries feel the shame and disgrace which is attached to such profligates in moral commuies in other lands. In this way the law was intended, as w suppose, to encourage in this young and ignorant nation that love of character and self-respect which is so powerful in en-lightened nations. Another part of this law made pecuniary provision for a hospital for these Magdalens. Through the praiseworthy efforts of our highest rulers, their Majesties the King and Queen of these Islands, a benevolent institution has come into existence, where Hawalians may go and receive the best medical attention gratuitously, or otherwise, according to their pecuniary condition. This Hospital was originated for the good of this nation; and all its influences, direct or indirect, hould tend to benefit this people.

Now it appears to us very important that no arranger

should be made by the managers of this institution, which would tend to lessen the shame and ignominy which it is so desirable should be attached to those who have voluntarily and openly chosen the path of vice. They should not be placed side b with the respectable part of the community. They should not be considered eligible to any part of the hospital under the especial patronage of our young and lovely Queen. By doing so its re-nutation would be injured, which should be watched over with a putation would be injured, which should be watched over with a lealous eye; indeed, it appears to us that giving to them so comfortable quarters in so respectable an institution will be considered by them and by those who are not of their character, as an encouragement to persons of that description. Considering the subject in this light, we cannot help feeling that it would be gain, reat gain to the cause of virtue to have the Queen's Hospi wholly and entirely distinct from that of the Magdalens. Let there be a Hospital for them, located away from the respectable quarters of the city. Let it have its own name attached to it. Let it be a place where moral influences shall be admitted, as well as physical remedies. If the Government funds are insufficient to do it in this way, doubtless there are those in this community who would render pecuntary assistance to an in-stitution of this kind, with the hope that by so doing they might save some of the souls, as well as the bodies, of their fellow

Gentlemen, you have called for the reasons for our memoria and we have here presented a few of them. We will not weary on by detailing other reasons that exist in our minds. We fee that the time has come when every true-hearted woman who loves this nation, should arouse herself, use all her influence to assist er Hawaiian sisters in the path of virtue, and throw around them, as far as possible, those hallowed associations which adorn irtue with her own lovely garments, and spread over vice her

If we do not succeed in convincing you that our view of this abject is the correct one, we shall at least have the satisfaction of having explained to your highly respectable and honorable committee the reasons that have actuated us in the course we

[No. 3.]
To the Board of Trusteen of the Queen's Hospital:

The undersigned, a committee to whom was referred the me-norial of certain ladies in Honolulu, petitioning that the resolu-ion of this Board to receive patients referred to in the Act for the itigating diseases arising from prostitution, be rescinded, beeave respectfully to report that, pursuant to your instructions, they have carefully considered the memorial and have sought for the reasons upon which it is based, which were furnished in writing, and are now presented for your consideration, and that upon the receipt of the same, they did not deem it important hat a special meeting should be called for their consideration not, therefore, until this time, presented to you their opinion as how the memorial shall be disposed of. The comtee, after consultation, now present to the Board a communica-tion to the ladies, in answer to their memorial, approved by all. which they recommend may be adopted as the Act of the Board, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the ladies as an expression of the high respect in which the memorialists are held, and as a justification of the Board in adhering to the policy they have adopted in the management of the Queen's Hospital. Honolulu, December, 1860.

[No. 4.] To the Ladies of Honolulu who subscribed to the Memorial the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital: The Trustees of the Queen's Hospital would respectfully knowledge the receipt of your courteous but earnest memorial in which you "petition the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital to re-consider their resolution to accept of those patients of bad character whose expenses are already provided for by Government," in which you declare that you " feel assured that the re-versal of the decision in that resolution would not be injurious to the cause of humanity, while it would remove an obstacle in the nds of many who are really desirous to participate in the work of benevolence" entrusted to our care, and state that immediate y after its receipt, a special meeting of the Board was convened

to give it the consideration it merited. At that meeting it was conceded by all that it was " very desirable that this small community should labor unitedly and cordi-ally in the work of building up " the Queen's Hospital, and more especially was it deemed essential for its success, that the sympathy and co-operation of the virtuous and benevolent women the Kingdom should not be withheld. Such being the opinion the Board, it was determined that your memorial should be referred to a special committee of five, with instructions that they should carefully consider the same and report at a future meet-ing what action the Board should take to remove any and all ob-stacles in the minds of all persons who are desirous of aiding us

not set forth the reasons that impelled you to ask of us to rescind a resolution that had been adopted after discussion and deliberation, they thought it expedient to solicit through one of the me he's, the reasons upon which the memorial was based, and which caused the resolution of the Board to be regarded as an obstacle in the way of your co-operation in our efforts to provide for the sick and suffering, and that they were promptly furnished with a detailed written statement of the views and principles that controlled you in preparing the memorial, which has also been laid Upon the receipt of that statement, our committee were of

opinion that a misunderstanding of the effect of the resolution adopted by the Board had misled the memorialists in asking the dution to be rescinded, and that really the memorialists the Board were agreed upon the principles that should control in the management of the Queen's Hospital, and that therefore it was not expedient that another special meeting of so large a bo dy as the Trustees should be convened to prepare a statement if the facts upon which the resolution was passed for your inform-ation, but requested one of their number to communicate them informally to the lady who prepared and furnished to the comlittee the reasons upon which your petition was based, leaving the formal answer to your memorial to be prepared and forwarded to you by order of the Board at one of its regular meetings. It now becomes our duty, therefore, to respond to your memo-rial and the views and principles that gave rise to it. Before explaining to you the motives that controlled the Board in adopting the resolution that has caused this correspondence, it is proper that you should be informed that before your memorial was received, that an agreement had been made, from which the Board and the state of the stat could not well recede, to receive the patients that you desired should be excluded from the Hospital; subject, however, to the condition that they should be placed in a separate and secluded ward and apartments in a house separate from the main edifice where they could have no communication with other patients or persons, (except those who visit them as messengers under the control of the Hospital Physician alone) and that, therefore, had the Board felt inclined to grant the prayer of your

petition, they could not have done so without violating an absolute undertaking to provide for that class of patients.

But aside from the obligation we are under to aid the Government in its laudable effort to stay the progress and diffusion of disease incident to the bad character of the patients to which you disease incident to the bad character of the patients to which you refer, as the almoners of a public charity, we would justify the policy we have adopted. Although the substantial and well adopted edifice erected for a Hospital, may justly be called a lasting and conspicuous monument of the liberality of foreigners, and of their acknowledged brotherhood with the Hawaiian race, it should not be forgotten that the King, His subjects and the ficovernment are large contributors to the funds of the institution, and that for its future support it will depend mainly upon aid from the latter, through the action of the Legislature. In our minds this constitutes a right to a special consideration in favor of the Government from the Queen's Hospital, which was instituted for the benefit of the nation, and not for the cure of any particular class of patients or diseases, when we are called upon to aid in carrying into effect a measure intended to stay and finally accomplish the removal of the consequences of the deadly finally accomplish the removal of the consequences of the deadly evil, that you acknowledge moral teachers and legislative coactments have not materially arrested in its course. If the evil does exist, we have thought it right to aid in alleviating the suffering.

and saving the bodies of its victims, that you and others may d saving the books of saving the permitted to continue your efforts to save their souls; and to, a person in health of body, as well as of mind, is in a man ly, a person in health of body, as well as of mind, is in a more favorable condition to receive instruction and profit by it, than is one who is suffering with loathsome and destructive disease. The law that provides for their control was intended principally to arrest the spread of, and, as far as possible, eradicate ade case which not only slays its hundreds of the heedless guilty, but from whose poisonous, highting and degrading influence even the innocent cannot altogether escape, and at the same time on attending to the continually ville, encouraging to the former and degrading to the latter, while it places no is stacle in the way of reformation; and, as you justly state. stacle in the way of reformation; and, as you justly state, tend to place upon the openly wicked infamy's mark, and to by make them known as a class, but at the same time those participated in its enactment did not forget that even the was entitled to sympathy and the care of a nurse when deal and sick, and therefore have provided a limited fund for use, (necessarily limited, because of the small amount of t the disposal of the Legislature) that they may not be left depend upon a good Samaritan who might not pass near then save them from physical destruction. Were that fund softer for their wants, or could it be better and equally economic ainistered by others, the Board, be assured, would be happy to be saved from the responsibility of naving suitable and separate apartments not now other classes of patients, and paying a Physician and ser who can attend them without additional remuneration to present, no other institution now in existence can so well perfe the duty or extend the benefits to so large a number Queen's Hospital That being the case, although some para-the enactment now referred to may be disapproved and requi-amendment, while it is the law of the land, we are not dispose to limit the benefits that may result from it, and as I rust, the Queen's Hospital, we do not feel at liberty to withhold aid under our control in the relief of the suffering and in hea of the sick, whatever may have been the cause of their misery disease, and in this we are confident that we shall have ye sympathies and approval.

We sympathize with your feelings that nothing should be dun-

We sympathize with your constraints, that should "tend to by us, as managers of the Queen's Hospital, that should "tend to lessen" the shame and ignominy which it is so desirable should be attached to those who have voluntarily and openly chosen the path of vice, and it is our purpose that all who are contrasted our care shall be known as belonging to a "Magdalen Wart our care main or and secluded, and although we think the should be eligible to a portion of the "Hospital under the special patronage of our young and lovely Queen," we cannot under stand "that giving to them so comfortable quarters in so respectable an institution, will be considered by them and these who are not of their character as an encouragement to persons of that description" where they are to be received and cared for as an description. Where they are to be received and cares for as an infamous class, as they have not heretofore been regarded and treated by the community with which they have mingled. It institution under the special potronage of the Queen of the Kingdom and presided over by the Sovereign of the land, and under the management of twenty reputable men, stigmatize them us a class, it will not be long before their conduct will be regarded with detestation, and all who are not of them will be emulous that a reputation for virtue and self-respect which is to power ful for good everywhere. If for no other reason, we should dentity it expedient that those who are abandoned should be carel to at the Queen's Hospital, that Her Majesty's influence, as well at that of others, should be exerted to mark and distinguish the rirtuous and vicious, that they should no longer com

We have never questioned your motives in presenting you memorial for our consideration, and though we may not have satisfied you that we are right, as true-hearted women who los this nation, we feel assured we shall have your aid and sympaths in making efficient the noble enterprise entrusted to our isting your Hawaiian sisters in the path of virtue, that you will not withhold your hand from assisting us in providing for then when sick and suffering. Though they may now be justly on demned to infamy when they are tempted to sin, let it not be mit of us whose ancestors have known the law and the Gospel, and have taught them to us in our infancy, that we have forgottenn show mercy unto those who have been stripped of their virtue by those who have departed, leaving them half dead, but following the example of the good Samaritan, let us rather show compa-sion upon them and bind up their wounds and pour in oil and wine, and give orders to others to take care of the spever they spend more than is provided, let us repay, that a may set an example that will justify it being said to and do thou likewise.'

the same social circle.

Christian Conduct and Popular Amusement.

The following article under the above caption we find addresed to the " Pacific," a religious paper in San Francisco. It touches ably and logically a subject that has received no small attention in our own community, though until lately with but small result. We copy the entire article and recommend it to parents and to adults :

BRO. WARREN: There are several ways in which

the young men of California may pass the hours between sunset and sleep; in parlors with ladies in stores with gentlemen, at the concert, opera theatre, billiard and whist table, faro or poker, or liquor saloon. In some one or more of these methods do they close the day-for a bachelor's room is not fertile in amusements, and youth demands them. True love of God, so far from incapacitating for innocent pleasures, so far from decreasing the desire thereof, the better fits therefor; and the more the Christian, the greater his right to a hearty, square laugh. If any man should rejoice in the beauties of God's world and laugh his way through time into blissful eternity, it is he who is assured of God's love here, smile hereafter. Young Christians, then, will pass the evening in some of the ways mentioned. Where should the line of demarcation be drawn? When must they separate from companions who are not Christians! amusements ought moral people to provide for moral youth? They must be provided. It is very beautiful in theory, but very ridiculous in practice, to assume the positon of the late Assembly, that " pleasures are primarily forbidden by the seventh commandment!" Very orthodox for the church to have no part in providing or controlling amusements; yet, at the same time, very short-sighted, if she would accomplish her whole mission. Youth will seek gaiety, and God intended they should, else would he have differently created their nature. Young colts, young dogs, kittens, young people, differ not in the desire for sport, but in the degree of that desire; the All-Wise made no error in so framing them. For the church to condemn indiscriminately all popular amusements, is to usurp creative power, to violate the Creator's designed

Heretofore, the line bounding Christian conduct has practically been the one which runs between pleasure and its opposites-whereas it should be the one which separates sin from its opposites. What is sin ! A transgression of God's law. Does one sin visiting the prayer-meeting, the parlor, party, store, saloon, theatre? Sometimes, yes cometimes, no. When one is unfitted thereby for the performance of daily duty, or is inevitably led to deeds condemned by conscience or God's word, when one thereby inevitably leads others to such immoralities, he violates God's wish. If not, not. Who is to be the judge in the case? Evidently the individual, for God holds him alone responsible He holds the church, and all men, responsible for the presentation or non-presentation of truthful advice and influences; but only the individual is accountable at the judgment bar for his acceptance or rejection of that advice. Apply this gospel rule to amusements, and instead of universal conde tion, some will meet appoval.

In illustration, take dances. When little boys and girls have a parlor or pic-pic dance, what law of God is broken? When pure-minded ladies and gentlemen move through a quadrille, what sin is committed? When a husband waltzes with his wife, how God's wish thwarted! But suppose a ' fast " man to fully act with your wife, daughters, or sister, all that is intended by the following description from the inimitable pen of Washington

"On a signal being given by the music the gentleman seizes the lady round the waist; the lady, scorning to be outdone in courtesy, very politely takes the gentlemen round the neck, with one arm resting against his shoulder to prevent encroachments. Away then they go, about, and about, and about. 'About what, Sir!' About the room, madam, to be sure. The whole economy of this dance consists in turning round and round the room in a certain measured step, and it is truly astonishing that this continual revolution does not set all their heads swimming like a top; but I have been positively assured that it only occasions a gentle sensation, which is marvellously agreeable. In the course of this circumnavigation, the dancers, in order to give the charm of variety, are continually changing their relative situations-now the gentleman, meaning no harm in the world I assure you, madam, carelessly flings his arm about the the lady's neck, with an air of celestial impudence; gentleman, takes him round the waist with most ingenious, modest languishment, to the great delight of numerous spectators and amateurs, who generally form a ring, as the mob do about a pair of Amazons pulling caps, or a couple of fighting mastiffs After continuing this divine interchange of hands, arms, et cetera, for half an hour or so, the lady begins to tire, and 'with eyes upraised' in most bewitching languor, petitions her partner for a little more support. This is always given without hesitation; the lady leans gently on his shoulder, their arms entwine in a thousand seducing, mischievous curves-don't be alarmed, madam. -closer and closer they approach each other, and and in conclusion, the parties being overcome with eestatic fatigue, the lady seems sinking into the